

Child Poverty update

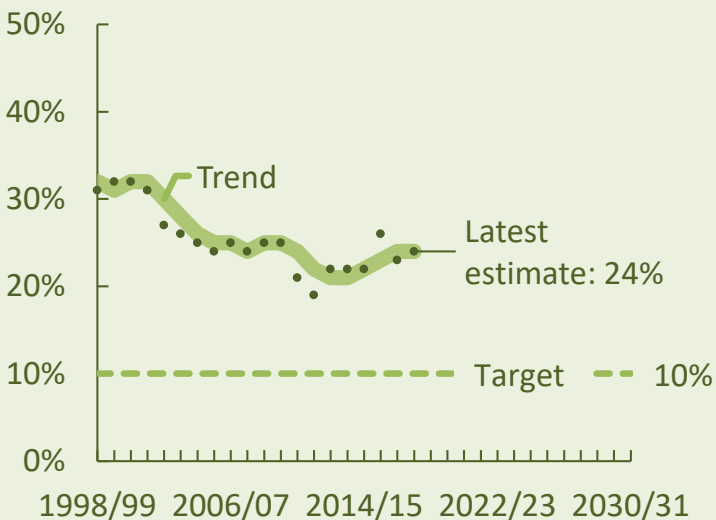
28 March 2019

The Child Poverty Act 2017 contains four ambitious income-based targets to reduce child poverty in Scotland by 2030. The charts show the targets and the latest poverty estimates. In order to describe the trend over time it's best to use three-year averages of the estimates. Single-year estimates can be used to understand the situation at a certain point in time.

Relative poverty

Measures poverty relative to the rest of society

It is the proportion of children living in households with equivalised incomes below 60% of the median (middle) UK income in the current year.

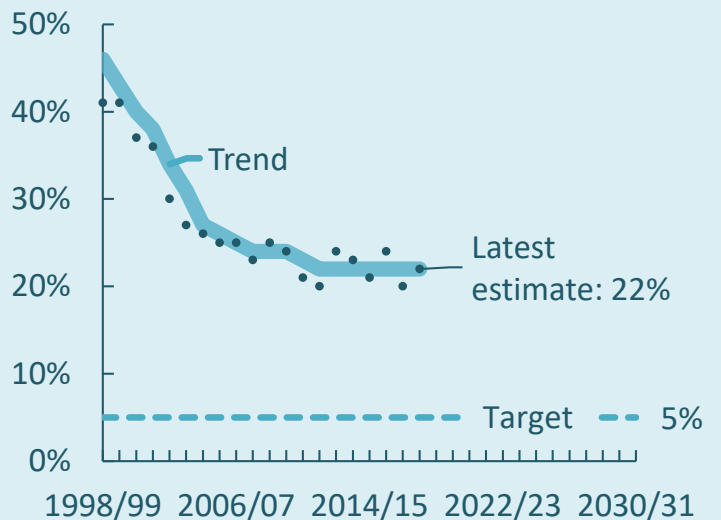


Source: Family Resources Survey

Absolute poverty

Measures changes in poverty relative to a point in time

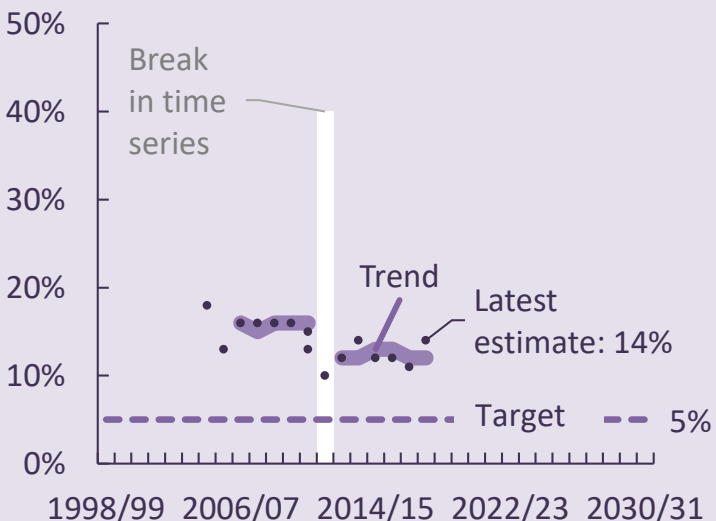
- It is the proportion of children living in households with equivalised incomes below 60% of the median UK income in a base year (currently 2010/11) adjusted for inflation.



Source: Family Resources Survey

Combined low income and material deprivation

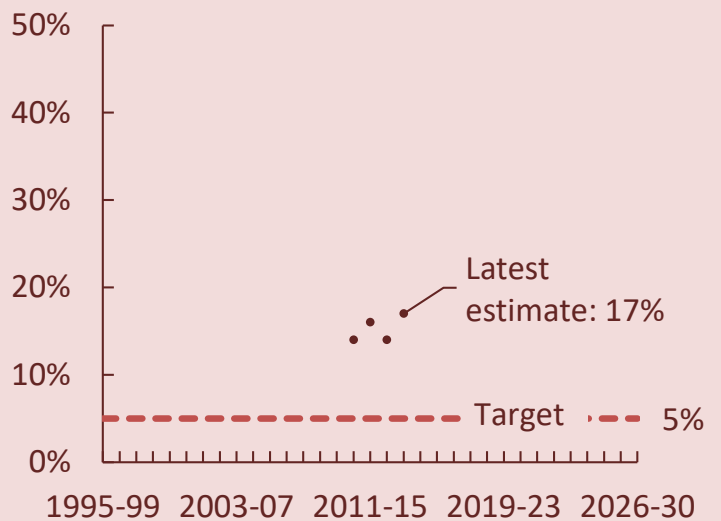
Measures whether households are able to afford basic necessities – It is the proportion of children in households with equivalised incomes below 70% of the median UK income AND going without certain basic goods and services.



Source: Family Resources Survey

Persistent poverty

Measures whether people have been living in poverty for a number of years – It is the proportion of children who have lived in relative poverty in 3 or more of the last 4 years.



Source: Understanding Society Survey